

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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For County " " 2 50
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BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Notary Public.
JASPER INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business connected with the Courts of Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana. Office in the Courier Building on West Main Street.

G. T. E. Carr,
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Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.

Office on the South side of the Public Square.

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DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER,
Attys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims.

April 17, 1869.

F. HAHN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors.

TROY, IND.

Sept. 26, 1869.

Furniture! Furniture!

THE undersigned informs the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand,

or manufactures to order, all the latest and most fashionable varieties of Furniture, such as

Warehouses, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Lounges,

and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can please them, at his new shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the court-house.

November 19, 1867. JACOB ALLES.

C. STEGE, H. REILING, JON. HAXTHAUSEN

STEGE, REILING & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

MARKET STREET.

North side between Second & Third Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country.

Sept. 12, 1868.

SAADDLERY AND HARNESS.

WM. H. PFEFFER,

NORTH MAIN STREET,

JASPER, INDIANA.

KEEPS constantly on hand, or makes to order, everything in the Saddle and Harness line. Saddles, Bridles and Wagon Harness, Collars, Bittles &c., made in the very latest style, and on reasonable terms. He has also the County right for the

Dayton Safety Bit,

Which are the best bit known for all kinds of bridles. Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of patronage, and will endeavor to merit it.

December 15, 1868. WILLIAM PFEFFER.

GLASS WARE.

I have a variety, and of the best quality at low prices, at the Drug Store.

Oct. 9, 1868.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention—The Ticket Nominated.

The Democratic State Convention met at two P. M., and was organized with Hon. P. Van Trump as President. General W. S. Rosecrans was nominated for Governor on the second ballot. The other nominations are: Lieutenant Governor, F. J. Godfrey, of Mercer county; Supreme Judge, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble; Treasurer of State, Stephen Bahrer, of Cleveland; Attorney General, Colonel J. M. Connel, of Fairfield; Board of Public Works, Benjamin Churchill, of Hamilton. The State Executive Committee, located at the capitol, are Allen G. Thurman, John G. Thompson, Jacob Brinhard, George W. Meeker and R. P. L. Expert.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the exemption from tax of over \$2,500,000,000 in Government bonds and securities is unjust to the people and ought not to be tolerated; and that we are opposed to any appropriation for the payment of interest on public bonds until they are made subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the claims of bondholders, that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust, and, if persisted in, will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

Resolved, That we denounce the high protective tariff, which was designed only in the interest of the New England manufacturers. That said tariff is also, by its enormous imposition on salt, sugar, tea, coffee and other necessities, unduly oppressive, especially upon the people of the West; and that we demand its repeal, and the substitution of another based upon revenue principles alone upon the lowest possible approximation of absolute free trade.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the United States have always been permanently friendly to the rights and interests of the laboring man; that they are in favor of a limited number of hours in all manufacturing workshops; the hours to be dictated by the physical and mental well-being of the laborer; that they favor the most liberal laws in regard to household and homestead exemption from sale and execution; that they are also in favor of liberal grants of land from the public domain to the actual settler without any cost, and are opposed to the donation of them to swindling railroad corporations; and that they are generally friendly to the system of measures advocated by the Labor and Industrial Congresses, and we pledge the Democratic party, if restored to power, to exercise their influence in giving them practical application.

Resolved, That the attacks of Governors Hay and Lee upon the doing of the late General Assembly are false in fact, malicious in spirit, and unworthy of gentlemen accepting their elevated positions.

Resolved, That the late General Assembly were called upon to make large and extraordinary appropriations to rebuild the burned lunatic asylum; to provide a reform school for girls; to construct a new blind asylum; to make appropriations to pay over \$800,000 of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of the State in favor of the Life Insurance and Trust Company, and to meet a deficiency of over \$500,000 of the preceding Republican Legislature; all of which, together with the extra compensation paid to the members, under a law passed by a Republican Legislature, were provided for without an increase of the State levy, and the appropriations in the aggregate are much less than that of the preceding Republican Legislature, without abstracting \$800,000 from the relief fund for the maimed and disabled soldiers and their families.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to the fifty-eighth General Assembly for their economical expenditures in the administration of the State government, and for the exposure of the wholesale frauds in the erection of State buildings, whereby the people were swindled out of a half a million dollars by the negligence of Republican State Officials and the dishonesty of the same.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to decide for itself who shall possess the elective franchise within it; that by the attempt to regulate suffrage in Ohio by means of the so-called fifteenth Constitutional amendment is subversive of the principles of Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy of legislation of the Radical party directly tend to destroy all the reserved rights of the States and convert the republic into a consolidated despotism; that whether such despotism be exercised by an Emperor, a President or a Congress the result would be fatal to liberty and good government; that consolidation in this country would aggregate capital over the lives, the liberty and the property of the toiling masses.

Resolved, That we denounce the national banking system as one of the worst outgrowths of the bonded debt, which unnecessarily increases the burdens of

the people 30,000,000 annually; and that we demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the trial and sentence to death by a military commission, of a citizen of Texas, not in the military or naval service, when the civil courts were in the unobstructed exercise of their functions in that State, and in the time of profound peace, and the approval of that sentence by Accident Grant, are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens, guaranteed by their constitutions, State and Federal, and deserve and should receive, the severest condemnation of every lover of liberty and constitutional government.

Resolved, That the numerous palpable and high-handed usurpations of the party in power; their many public and private acts of tyranny, trampling under foot the civil law, and the guarantees of the Constitution; their continuing to deprive sovereign States of representation in Congress, and to govern said States by mere military rule, show them to be the party of despotism, and unworthy the confidence and support of a free people.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship, and recognize as brethren in a common cause, all conservative men, not heretofore Democrats, who will unite with us in rescuing the Government from the unworthy hands into which it has fallen, and we pledge the united and cordial support of the 250,000 Democrats in Ohio, whom we represent, to the ticket nominated by this convention, and presented by us to the suffrages of the people of Ohio.

A Brother Fearfully Avenges a Sister's Ruin.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, June 23.

Thomas Downey, who was taken to Newport on Saturday last, from Cincinnati, upon a requisition from Governor Stevenson, charged with committing a rape upon a young woman named Annie Buchanan yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, for examination. Mr. R. W. Nelson, County Attorney, appeared on behalf of the Commonwealth, and the prisoner was represented by O. W. Root, Esq. Downey took a seat by the side of his attorney, and the first witness for the prosecution had just been called, when Hugh McShane, a brother of the young woman alleged to have been raped, who accompanied her to the court house, drew a pistol from his pocket, and before any one could interfere placed it within a few feet of Downey's head and fired. The ball passed entirely through the prisoner's throat, anterior to the windpipe, and lodged in the wall of the courtroom. The wound produced is a very severe one, though not necessarily fatal. Downey, after receiving surgical attention from Dr. Thornton, was conveyed to his home. McShane made no attempt to escape, but quietly submitted to arrest, and was lodged in jail. His sister, who, it is claimed, was outraged by Downey several months ago, is evidently. The courtroom was crowded with spectators when the shooting took place, and of course great consternation was caused for a few minutes by the affair.

Sleeping Together.

The Laws of Life says.

More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices in machine shops, between husband and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go, by lodging together night after night under the same bedclothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nerves forces to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminative will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, fault-finding, and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law; and in married life it is defied almost universally.

The Massachusetts State constables are attempting to enforce the new prohibitory liquor law through the State. Trouble is still feared at some of the large places. The penalties under the law are heavy—a single sale being ten dollars, and from twenty to thirty days imprisonment; for the second violation twenty dollars and thirty to forty days imprisonment; and for any subsequent violation fifty dollars and from three to six months imprisonment, with extra in each case, when fined and paid. The keeping with intent to sell is punished by ten dollars fine and twenty days imprisonment. The seller is liable to all damages by the buyer, and the drinker while drunk and any person arrested for drunkenness can escape prosecution by appearing as a witness against the man from whom he purchased the liquor, or only a few more of the important provisions.

Astrology.

Zoroaster was, says Suidas, the founder of astrology amongst the Chaldeans. Hostanes transmitted it to the Egyptians, and they transferred it to the Greeks.—Berosus, whose predictions were almost always accomplished, used astrology for divination. Diodorus of Sicily and Porphyry believed in astrology. They relate that the Egyptian priests had discovered the influence of stars on the human generation, and upon all that which should occur of good or evil during existence. From those suppositions, they concluded that all which we believe depends upon our will, or upon our determination, is bound up with the movements of the stars, and that our destiny is written upon them.

Lycurgus and Xenophon never undertook anything without consulting the stars. The former forbade the Spartans to give battle when the moon was on its wane. Augustus struck a medal in honor of the sign Capricorn, under which he was born. Ptolemy, the astronomer, and Paul of Alexandria, had the weakness to consider astrology as fruitful mine in human results. But it was specially amongst the Arabs that the astrological seers found fortune fame and honor. The history of this people is filled with facts which prove its weakness for the marvelous. In Europe, it had also very learned and famous interpreters. Some of those names are so celebrated that we could hardly pass them here. Reges Montanus, Bonatus de Forli, Fuld, Nicholas Flamell, Albert the Great, Agrippa, Melancthon and Camerarius, Carden, Guaricus, Junctinus, Ratzau, the friend of Tycho Brahe, Michael Mayer, Van Helmont, the chemist, Balser, Antoine Mezan de Montecleon, Jean Carvin de Montauban, the learned Argoli, Jacques Pon, Father Kircher, and others of less note. The most of these gave themselves up to the perfect belief in astrology, and even wrote voluminous treatises on the chemical art. In the presence of those historical facts, what are we to say, what are we to think only that the learned, as well as the most ignorant, are equally constrained by the weakness of our nature to pay their tribute to the prejudices of their epoch?

During the middle ages, astrology particularly became a cult. A crowd of individuals of both sexes, and generally of mean condition, was anxious to predict the future to whomsoever desired, provided only they paid them for their prophecy. The society of the time offered only acuteness and fraudulence upon one side, and upon the other simplicity, ignorance and credulity. When we open the annals of the epoch, we find a very considerable number of predictions which were undoubtedly accomplished, some of the most startling of those are worthy of record.

Louis the Eleventh of France was told by an astrologer, as he came forth from church, that even as he was addressed, his mortal enemy Charles the Rash was killed, at the same moment by the Swiss at the battle of Cresson. In some days after the news arrived of the battle, and the prophecy was found to be true.—Henry the third of France was told that he would be assassinated. He had every necessity to believe the prediction afterwards, for the blow of a dagger killed him. Two attempts at murder, committed against Henry the Fourth, were predicted by a gentleman named Villandry, and by the astrologer and mathematician Rigaense. Unfortunately, the King placed no faith upon this warning, and the poniard of Ravallac removed the best of French monarchs from this world. One of the astrologers attached to the service of Catherine de Medicis predicted to the Duke de Biron, that he would perish at the siege of Epemay. A bullet realized the prediction.

Perhaps a more curious fact is that told of the brother of this same duke, who desiring to consult the same astrologer, received this answer—

"You shall die under the axe?"

"What do you say?" asked Biron.

"Monsieur!" he replied, "if you like the term better, you shall have your head cut off."

Furious at those words, Biron fell on the poor astrologer with the blows of a cudgel, and striking him until he was exhausted, cast him for dead upon the ground. However, his violence had no influence on the prediction, which came to pass in six months afterward.

Luke Guaric predicted to John Bentivoglio that he would lose the sovereignty of Bologna. He predicted also that Henry the Second would die of a wound in the eye. Both of those predictions came to pass.

A little dwarf, who was a very skillful astrologer predicted to the young Francis Henry de Montmorency, later Marshal de Luxembourg, that his deeds of arms would render him the rival of a great prince. Moreover, that by a strange fatality, he should be implicated in a process and incarcerated. But, that more fortunate than his father, dead and decapitated, he should retrieve his fortunes, and by the renown of his victories would restore and sustain his high reputation.

Notwithstanding those strange and

startling coincidences arising in the records of astrology, there is no doubt in our enlightened times that the believers in it, as a science, were the dupes of imagination. As knowledge spread, the credulity in its predictions retired into the breasts of those whom progress did not reach. Religion, too, enlightened the masses, banished the influence of the art from civilized nations until at length the science which once drew the sage and the great to its investigation, is left to the gipsy on the roadside and the charlatan, everywhere to impose upon the dupe, still to be had amongst the ignorant, the foolish and the vain.

Railroad Meeting.

The Mt. Carmel Democrat announces, that on the 14th day of July, 1869, there will be a meeting in that city of the charter members of the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel and New Albany Railroad, for the purpose of organizing—appointing a President, Directors, and to transact other business that may be presented for consideration on that occasion.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to notice the arrival of Hon. M. C. Kerr, Representative in Congress from this District, at his home. He will be warmly greeted by his many personal friends in this city. He has been engaged, for some time past, with the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged election frauds in Louisiana. The Committee have completed the work of taking the testimony, and will be prepared to submit a report at the opening of Congress.—N. A. Ledger.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody education fund, held in New York on Thursday, George Peabody added \$1,000,000 in railroad and other bonds, mostly Southern, to the Peabody educational fund, so called, and \$384,000 in Florida six per cent. bonds and overdue coupons.

The locomotive of an express train on the St. Paul and St. Peter Railroad, near Monkato, Minnesota, Saturday morning sunk with the track to the depth of six feet, completely burying the driving wheels in mud. The spot is a very bad one; and much difficulty will be experienced in getting the locomotive out.

Two women were arrested at Atlanta, Georgia, a few days since, having in their possession a quantity of currency, stolen at the Treasury Department, Washington, and to which signatures had been forged. H. M. Turner, the lately appointed negro Postmaster at Macon, has been arrested as an accomplice.

The best piece of wheat in Fountain county on the farm of John and James McMahony. It will yield, at the least calculation, forty bushels to the acre. If any of our contemporaries can beat the crop, we'll holler out.

Conundrums.

Why is a child that is just beginning to go to school to be puffed? Because it cannot learn the alphabet without getting A B (a bee) in its mouth.

What is the worst kind of education? To be brought up by a policeman.

Why is a newspaper like a wife? Because every man ought to have one of his own.

Why is a lady's bonnet like a cupola? Because it covers the belle.

A TOAST.—Newspaper barrowers.—May their be a life of single blessedness, may their path be carpeted with cross-eyed snakes and their nights be haunted with knock-kneed cats.

A story is told of a young man who was going West to open a jewelry store. When asked what capital he had, replied, "A crowbar."

GOING ALONE.—A maiden lady while in company the other evening alluding to her youthful smartness, said that at six months old she went alone. A wag present remarked, "Yes, you have been going alone ever since."

There are sixty-five income tax-payers in Gibson county—the highest, \$63 10, and the lowest, \$17. The total amount of incomes on which tax is paid is \$54,287.

Senator Hendricks and Joseph E. McDonald, with their ladies, leave for California on Monday, via the Pacific Railroad.

"See here, mister," said a lad of some seven summers, who was driven up a tree by a ferocious dog, "if you don't take that dog away I'll eat up all your apples."

"What shall I do to keep warm?" asked a shivering, slightly dressed lady. "I don't know," said a solemn Quaker "unless thee put on another breastpin."

Good summer resort for infants—Rock-a-way.